

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 1058

Washington, D. C.

October 13, 1945

N. C. A. AT FLORIDA

The annual season of State cannery association meetings goes into full swing next week with the 3-day meeting of the Florida Cannery Association at Daytona Beach, Thursday to Saturday. A list of other scheduled meetings, extending into the middle of December, is carried on page 8807, and additional announcements will be made in the LETTER as they are scheduled.

The Association has been asked to take an active part in the Florida program. Invitations to speak were extended to President Fred A. Stare, Secretary Carlos Campbell, C. W. Greenleaf, Assistant Director of the Research Laboratory, and Katherine Smith, Assistant Director of the Home Economics Division.

Mr. Stare will speak on the return of the industry to what he terms "a new normalcy." Mr. Campbell's address is entitled "The Repercussions of War-time Controls" and Mr. Greenleaf's "Some Current Research Topics in Relation to the Citrus Industry." Miss Smith will describe the work of the N. C. A. Service Kitchen, in an address to the wives of the canners attending the meeting. Following the meeting she will make calls in the interest of N. C. A. Home Economics services at Jacksonville, Tallahassee, and other Florida cities.

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Set-asides on canned salmon were cut from 40 to 30 percent and similar reductions were made in the reservations of other canned fish this week by the USDA. Atlantic mackerel and fish flakes were removed from the set-aside. Complete story appears on page 8803.

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Grocer prices for Jonathan and Winesap apples for processing in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana have been changed from Class "B" to Class "A" varieties by USDA and OPA.

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USDA advises the N. C. A. that it has met with another delay in mailing the 1945 subsidy agreements but that the long awaited contracts should be in the mails by next week.

Board of Directors to Meet

Meetings of the Administrative Council, Planning Committee and Board of Directors of the National Canners Association have been called for November 18-20. They will be held in Washington, D. C.

The meeting will follow the sessions of the N. C. A. Canned Fish and Sea Food Committee, called by President Fred A. Stare for November 15 and 16, and previously announced in the INFORMATION LETTER for September 30. The Planning Committee and Administrative Council will meet on November 18 and the Board of Directors will hold a 2-day session on November 19 and 20. Program details for these meetings will be announced as soon as completed.

The first meeting of these important divisions of the Association under conditions of peace will find the emphasis placed on planning for peace-time operation of the industry rather than on consideration of the Government war-time controls and regulations that have prevailed at cannery sessions since Pearl Harbor.

The Department of Agriculture program for 1946 will be presented, however, although the canners' discussions of this program will be along the lines of the part it will play in the reconversion and peacetime canning economy.

Another important segment of the proposed program will be a thorough review and study of Association functions with the view of pointing these services towards normal peacetime conditions. Full consideration will be given to the problem of maintaining and improving consumer acceptance of canned foods.



Statement of Future Army Buying Policy

The Office of the Quartermaster General has sent the Association a statement covering future Army buying policy, as it is affected by the elimination of set-aside percentages (reported on page 8805). Text of the statement follows:

"With the rapidly decreasing governmental requirements for canned fruits and vegetables, percentages on a major proportion of the commodities fell to such a low figure that, in fairness to the canning industry, it was decided that the Army would plan to procure their needed quantities on a voluntary pro-rata basis. Accordingly, the three central procuring depots have been advised of the current remaining needs in canned foods under the program and are now in process of purchasing these necessary requirements under the same procedures which were used on the set-aside orders

previously. Likewise, all field buyers have been notified of the revised requirements and each canner is to be contacted, asking him to offer, on a voluntary basis, his new quota. It is the intent of all the agencies to keep their needs carefully trimmed to the minimum of necessary supplies but the fact must be established that they still need to buy canned foods. It must be remembered that there are still millions of men in the services that must be fed, as well as supplies furnished to the Veterans Administration and other governmental agencies whose requirements have increased.

"On many of the commodities, such as asparagus, spinach, sweet cherries, apricots, tomato juice, etc., drastically reduced requirements indicate no need of purchases. Other commodities, for instance, peas, string beans, beets and lima beans, must, with reduced requirements, drop percentage-wise. On items where procurement has just started, it is possible to indicate true percentage figures such as corn at 7½ percent, pumpkin at 10 percent, catsup at 5½ percent, sauerkraut at 6 percent, apples at 16 percent, and applesauce at 6 percent.

"These percentages are predicated on base packs of 1943 and 1944. However, it is impossible, on account of the various stages of procurement, to furnish the canning industry with an accurate and complete commodity program based on percentages. Nevertheless, each central depot has all of the revised figures at hand, and stands ready to acquaint any canner or canners' group as to the remaining reduced requirements necessary to complete the 1945 procurement.

"It is the anticipation of the Army that the canning industry will recognize the wisdom of this voluntary move, and that it will continue the splendid cooperation with the Government on these necessary canned foods requirements, by willingly offering to the Army field buyers their smaller proportionate share of the remaining requirements."

Death of Paul M. Williams

Paul M. Williams, assistant director of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, died October 5 at the Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Williams, who was 55 years old, was a native of Hutchinson, Kansas. Funeral services were held in Washington on October 8.

Paul Williams, who was well known to cannery workers in all parts of the country,

came to the Department of Agriculture in 1918 as an assistant in marketing. In 1926 he became a marketing specialist in the Warehousing Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and in 1931 was placed in charge of the official grading and inspection service for processed fruits and vegetables. In this work Mr. Williams developed U. S. standards of quality for many canned, frozen, and dried foods and promoted their use among commercial packers. In 1945 he was appointed assistant director of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, in charge of regulatory and inspection work.

CONGRESS SUMMARY

Congressional activity of interest to cannery workers this week chiefly centered around proposed wage and hour legislation, taxation, and full employment. A summary of these legislative proposals follow:

Hearings continued this week before the Senate Subcommittee on Education and Labor on the proposed Minimum Wage Bill (S. 1349), with opponents to the proposed legislation offering testimony. Hearings are scheduled to end within another week. House hearings on the measure are scheduled to begin October 15.

Among those speaking in opposition to the bill were Dr. Claudius Murchison who spoke for the Cotton Textile Institute; R. B. Bowden, executive vice president of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, S. R. Nichols, who spoke for the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, and Clyde S. Bailey, executive vice president of the Independent Telephone Association.

Mr. Murchison warned the committee that the enactment of this bill with the proposed rates would shackle American cotton textiles in competition with imported textiles in the domestic market and remove them as an important factor in world exports.

Urging that the present overtime exemption be retained for grain elevators, Mr. Bowden said that since elevator employees work an average 56-hour week, the effect of the bill would be to increase labor costs 62 percent.

Mr. Nichols told the committee that the bill would increase farming costs, and decrease farm income and purchasing power by approximately 4 million dollars because of added cotton compressing charges.

The committee was informed by Mr. Bailey that the nation's 6,000 inde-

pendent rural telephone companies, employing 55,000 operators throughout the country would have to (1) curtail telephone service; (2) convert as soon as possible to dial operation, or (3) go in for wholesale rate increases, if the 65-cent minimum is made to apply to them.

By vote of 341 to 10, the House passed H. R. 4300 which would provide tax reductions amounting to more than five billion dollars next year. The bill would reduce individual income taxes by 10 per cent by permitting the present \$500 exemption for the individual and dependents to apply to the 3 per cent normal tax as well as to the surtax. The bill also freezes the Social Security tax at 1 percent each on employers and employees and allows for corporation tax cuts both in excess profits tax and in the surtax rates on corporate incomes. (See last week's INFORMATION LETTER, page 8797.)

The House Committee on Expenditures and Executive Departments continued hearings on the Full Employment Bill during the week.

Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee told the House Rules Committee on Wednesday that a proposal to tax farm cooperatives and other cooperative organizations along with labor unions and other groups now exempt under Section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code, will be considered when the next tax bill gets under way this winter.

The House Agricultural Committee has reported that it will probably schedule hearings on H. Res. 54 sometime within the next 30 days. The bill which was approved by the House last February calls for "an investigation of the marketing, transportation and distribution of farm products in their natural or processed form."

The House Appropriations Committee is expected to begin hearings soon on President Truman's request that Congress make available to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration \$550,000,000 still owed on the \$1,350,000,000 pledged to UNRRA last year.

Air Shipped Produce Ceilings

Ceiling prices established in July, 1945, for produce shipped by air on an experimental basis will remain in effect through January, 1946, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

It has been found that the prices are generally fair and equitable and they are extended for the remainder of the six-months period required for experimentation in shipping perishable produce by air.

FISH SET-ASIDES AGAIN REDUCED BY USDA AS MILITARY REQUIREMENTS DWINDLE; RELIEF FEEDING TO INCREASE

Salmon Reservation Cut from 40% to 30% as Other Canned Fish Receive Reductions

As a result of substantially reduced military requirements, fish canners will have more canned fish to sell into civilian trade channels this year than at any time since 1942, the Department of Agriculture announced October 10. At the same time increased supplies are being made available for overseas relief feeding. These increases are made possible by action taken in amendment 15 to War Food Order 44, effective October 9.

The amendment reduces set-aside percentages for the 1945 pack of canned red, coho, steelhead, pink and chum salmon, from 40 percent to 30 percent of each class. It also reduces set-aside percentages for Atlantic sea herring and Maine sardines to 30 percent of the fish packed during the period September 30, 1945, to March 31, 1946. The 1945 pack of Atlantic sea herring and Maine sardines, canned from April 1 until September 29, 1945, is still subject to 65 percent set-aside.

Also, the amendment makes the 65 percent reservation on canned Atlantic mackerel applicable only to fish packed during the period April 1, 1945, to September 29, 1945, inclusive. None of the canned Atlantic mackerel packed after September 29, is now reserved for Government procurement.

Set-aside percentages for canned pilchards and Pacific mackerel are reduced from 65 to 45 percent of the entire 1945 pack. The 100 percent set-aside for flaked fish produced from cod and haddock applies only to fish flakes produced during the period May 20, 1945, to September 29, 1945. None of this flaked fish packed after September 29 is now reserved for delivery to the Government.

The privilege, previously allowed each canner, of delivering up to 60,000 pounds more than his required set-aside for each class, is withdrawn.

Full text of Amendment 15 to WFO 44 is reprinted below. Text of the order as amended in full appears on pages 8734-5 of the INFORMATION LETTERS for August 18. Other amendments to the order appear in the LETTERS for July 28, September 1, and September 8, on pages 8715, 8756, and 8760.

War Food Order No. 44, as amended (10 F. R. 10071, 10419, 10963, 11341), is further amended as follows:

First. By deleting from § 1465.20 (b) (1) the provisions contained in *Class 8* and in *Class 10* and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following:

"*Class 8.* Atlantic mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*). (For the period April 1, 1945, to September 29, 1945, inclusive.)

"*Class 10.* Cod (*Gadus callarias*) or haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) when processed and canned as the commercial product commonly known and sold under the name of fish flakes. (For the period May 20, 1945, to September 29, 1945, inclusive.)"

Second. By deleting the provisions in (b) (3), (4), and (5) of § 1465.20 and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following:

"(3) Thirty percent, by net weight, of each canner's total 1945 pack of the classes numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5 (designated in (b) (1) hereof) is hereby established as each such canner's quota of the 1945 pack of such classes for sale or delivery to governmental agencies.

"(4) The following are hereby established as each canner's respective quotas of his 1945 packs of classes numbered 7 and 8 (designated in (b) (1) hereof) for sale or delivery to governmental agencies:

"(i) Sixty-five percent, by net weight, of the portion of each canner's 1945 pack of class numbered 7 (designated in (b) (1) hereof), produced during the period April 1, 1945, to September 29, 1945, both dates inclusive;

"(ii) Thirty percent, by net weight, of the remainder of each canner's 1945 pack of such class; and

"(iii) Sixty-five percent, by net weight, of each canner's 1945 pack of class numbered 8 (designated in (b) (1) hereof).

"(5) Forty-five percent, by net weight, of each canner's 1945 pack of each class numbered 6 and 9 (designated in (b) (1) hereof) is hereby established as each such canner's respective quotas of the 1945 pack of each such class for sale or delivery to governmental agencies."

Third. By deleting the provisions in (b) (7) of § 1465.20 and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following:

"(7) No canner may sell or deliver, in the aggregate, to governmental agencies, a total quantity, by net weight, of his 1945 pack of the fish of any class numbered 1 to 10, inclusive (designated in (b) (1) hereof), in excess of a quantity of canned fish equal to the applicable quota percentage of his 1945 pack of such class."

Fourth. By deleting the provisions in (b) (9), (10), and (11) of § 1465.20 and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following:

"(9) For each 30 pounds of canned fish of the total 1945 pack of the classes numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5 (designated in (b) (1) hereof) which a canner has sold or delivered to any governmental agency or with respect to which he has submitted to any governmental agency a written tender of delivery of such

canned fish in compliance with a written contract between such canner and such governmental agency, such canner may sell or deliver 70 pounds of canned fish of the same classes to persons other than a governmental agency: *Provided*, That, prior to the time of each such written tender, such canner has obtained, with respect to the canned fish included in such written tender, an inspection certificate, issued by an inspection service approved by the governmental agency to which the tender has been made, indicating that such canned fish meets all the specifications set forth in such canner's aforesaid written contract for such canned fish.

"(10) For each 65 pounds of canned fish of the 1945 pack of class numbered 7 (designated in (b) (1) hereof), produced during the period April 1, 1945, to September 29, 1945, both dates inclusive, which a canner has sold or delivered to any governmental agency or with respect to which he has submitted to a governmental agency a written tender of delivery of such canned fish in compliance with a written contract between such canner and such governmental agency, such canner may sell or deliver 35 pounds of canned fish of the same class, produced as aforesaid, to persons other than a governmental agency; and for each 30 pounds of the remainder of each canner's 1945 pack of such class which a canner has sold or delivered to any governmental agency or with respect to which he has submitted to any governmental agency a written tender of delivery of such canned fish in compliance with a written contract between such canner and such governmental agency, such canner may sell or deliver 70 pounds of such remainder of the canned fish of the same class, produced as aforesaid, to persons other than a governmental agency. For each 65 pounds of canned fish of the 1945 pack of class numbered 8 (designated in (b) (1) hereof) which a canner has sold or delivered to any governmental agency or with respect to which he has submitted to a governmental agency a written tender of delivery of such canned fish in compliance with a written contract between such canner and such governmental agency, such canner may sell or deliver 35 pounds of canned fish of the same class to persons other than a governmental agency: *Provided*, That, prior to the time of each such written tender of canned fish of the 1945 pack of classes numbered 7 or 8, designated as aforesaid, such canner had obtained, with respect to the canned fish included in such written tender, an inspection certificate, issued by an inspection service approved by the governmental agency to which the tender has been made, indicating that such canned fish meets all the specifications set forth in such canner's aforesaid written contract for such canned fish.

"(11) For each 45 pounds of canned fish of the 1945 pack of any class numbered 6 or 9 (designated in (b) (1)

hereof), which a canner has sold or delivered to any governmental agency or with respect to which he has submitted to any governmental agency a written tender of delivery of such canned fish in compliance with a written contract between such canner and such governmental agency, such canner may sell or deliver 55 pounds of canned fish of the same class to persons other than a governmental agency: *Provided*, That, prior to the time of each such written tender, such canner has obtained, with respect to the canned fish included in such written tender, an inspection certificate, issued by an inspection service approved by the governmental agency to which the tender has been made, indicating that such canned fish meets all the specifications set forth in such canner's aforementioned written contract for such canned fish."

This order shall become effective at 12:01 a.m., PST, October 9, 1945. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under War Food Order No. 44, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 44, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

Fish Shipped by Air in Tests by Fish and Wildlife Service

To test the feasibility of transporting seafoods by air, a shipment of whitefish was taken from the Great Lakes on the morning of October 10 and shipped by plane to Washington, D. C., arriving that afternoon, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

The whitefish was shipped from Detroit by plane in a new type of insulated container which is being developed for use in air transportation of fish and shellfish. On arrival of the shipment at the Washington airport, representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service examined the fish and the container to determine whether the necessary low temperatures were maintained in transit.

In cooperation with Wayne University of Detroit, which is sponsoring a program of Air Cargo Research, the Fish and Wildlife Service is arranging for trial shipments of fresh fish and shellfish by commercial air lines from fishing centers in various parts of the country. In addition to this week's shipment of whitefish from the Great Lakes area, shipments from Alaska, Chesapeake Bay, and New England are planned for early trial.

The Fish and Wildlife Service is interested in determining the best type of container for air shipment of seafoods, and the degree of refrigeration needed to maintain high quality during shipment. Service officials point out that the development of air transportation could make fish and shellfish available to large areas in inland States which formerly have been deprived of these products.

Canned Cuban Rock Lobster; Imported Anchovy Ceilings Set

Dollar-and-cent ceiling prices for importers' sales of canned Cuban rock lobster to wholesalers, chain stores, independent retail stores, industrial and institutional users, and for importers' sales of Portuguese and Spanish anchovies to wholesalers and chain retail stores were announced October 9 by the Office of Price Administration through the issuance of Order 339 and Order 360 to Order 38 under the Maximum Import Price Regulation.

The ceiling prices, ex-dock or ex-warehouse, for importers' sales of canned Cuban Rock lobster to wholesalers and to chain stores is \$18.16 for a case of 48 5½-ounce tins. The ceiling for importers' sales to independent retail stores is \$19.12 for a case of 48 5½-ounce tins and for sales to industrial and institutional users, \$19.93 for a case of 48 5½-ounce tins.

Ceiling prices, ex-dock or ex-warehouse, for importers' sales of Portuguese and Spanish anchovies to wholesalers and chain stores are \$23.47 for a case containing 100 2-ounce tins; \$27.58 for a case containing 24 tins of 11 to 13 ounces, and \$55.11 for a case containing 24 tins of 27 to 29 ounces.

The new importers' ceiling prices for the designated sales are in nearly every instance the same as ceiling prices that have been granted to individual importers who applied for ceiling prices, OPA said. The action, by providing ceiling prices that can be used generally by importers, relieves them of the necessity for making application and also relieves OPA of the burden of processing applications.

Carloading Restrictions Extended

Taylor's ICC Order 413, which became effective 12:01 a.m., EWT, August 20, and which was to have expired October 15, has been extended until midnight November 15. The order prohibits the loading of canned or preserved foodstuffs (not cold pack), bottled beer and other bottled wine in Standard RS type refrigerators (not

Giant type) except shipments loaded under the provisions of Service Order 104 or single carload shipments originating east of destination territories covered by Service Order No. 104 when destined to or west of that territory.

Canners seeking relief from the restrictions of Order 413 may obtain a permit from C. W. Taylor, agent for the ICC, at 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill., whose telephone number is Webster 7880.

Mr. Irving F. Lyons, Chairman of the N. C. A. Traffic Committee, has protested the extension of Order 413 to Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Taylor has promised that consideration will be given to revision of the order, as far as canned foods are concerned, at the next meeting of the Refrigerator Car Advisory Committee, scheduled for October 17.

U. S. to Get 6 Million Pounds

South American Canned Fish

Approximately 6 million pounds of canned sardines, tuna and tuna-like fish will become available immediately for importation into the United States from South America, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced October 9.

Included in the lot will be about 2 million pounds of canned sardines, packed in oil in 3½ ounce cans, from Venezuela; and about 4 million pounds of tuna and tuna-like fish from all South American countries. These products previously were allocated to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, but because of their high price in relation to other canned fish, they were not suitable for relief use. They were not assigned to other claimants because of practical difficulties connected with such allocation.

Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following table, prepared from statistics compiled by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shows the pack of Alaska canned salmon by regions and varieties, through September 29, 1945, as compared with a similar period in 1944:

Districts	1945 Cases	1944 Cases
Western Alaska.....	704,553	1,027,036
Central Alaska.....	2,089,380	1,870,991
Southeastern Alaska.....	1,506,603	1,947,504
Total.....	4,300,536	4,845,531
Species		
King.....	37,117	33,741
Red.....	1,167,292	1,567,533
Pink.....	2,212,941	2,079,295
Chum.....	680,104	981,374
Coho.....	203,082	183,588
Total.....	4,300,536	4,845,531

SET-ASIDES ARE REMOVED ON ALL CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CANNED TOMATOES

As predicted in last week's INFORMATION LETTER, the U. S. Department of Agriculture on October 8 terminated all provisions of WFO 22.8 except the reporting requirements, and eliminated all items, except canned tomatoes, from the set-aside requirements of WFO 22.9. The set-aside for canned tomatoes was reduced from 36 to 16 percent. In addition, the provision requiring canners to set-aside for government purchase all quantities of canned tomatoes packed over 200 percent of their base period pack, was deleted from WFO 22.9. The action was taken through Amendment 6 to WFO 22.8 and Amendment 6 to WFO 22.9, both effective October 8. Full text of the amendments follow:

War Food Order No. 22-8, as amended (10 F.R. 1257, 7522, 7608, 8198, 9705, 10419, 10421), is hereby further amended, effective as of 12:01 a.m., EST, October 8, 1945, by deleting the provisions of § 1425.12 (d) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following:

(d) *Reports.* The reports on apples, apple sauce, apricots, berries (blackberries, boysenberries, loganberries, and youngberries only), blueberries, figs, fruit cocktail, peaches, pears, pineapples, and pineapple juice required by § 1425.1 (c) of War Food Order No. 22, as amended, shall be submitted on form OMS-140 (formerly FDA-685). The reports shall be submitted to the Assistant Administrator within 15 calendar days after the completion of the pack.

All provisions of the said War Food Order No. 22-8, as amended (including Table 1 attached thereto and made a part thereof), other than the provisions of the aforesaid § 1425.12 (d) thereof, are hereby terminated as of 12:01 a.m., EST, October 8, 1945, and all canned fruits and canned fruit juices which have been set aside or were required to be set aside pursuant to the provisions of the said War Food Order No. 22-8, as amended, but not purchased by the Army of the United States at the effective time of this partial termination action are hereby released, as of the effective time of this partial termination action, from all restrictions of the said War Food Order No. 22-8, as amended.

With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under the said War Food Order No. 22-8, as amended, prior to the effective time of this order, all provisions of the said War Food Order No. 22-8, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time of this order shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with regard to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

War Food Order No. 22-9, as amended (10 F.R. 1260, 5761, 7155, 8199, 9706,

10419, 10421), is hereby further amended as follows:

1. By deleting from Column B of Table I, opposite the word "Tomatoes" in Column A of said table, the figure "36" and inserting in lieu thereof, the figure "16."

2. By deleting from Column A of Table I, the words "Asparagus," "Beans, Lima," "Beans, snap," "Beets," "Carrots," "Corn, sweet," "Peas," "Potatoes, sweet," "Pumpkin or squash," "Sauerkraut," "Spinach," "Tomato catsup," "Tomato juice," "Tomato puree," and "Tomato paste," and by deleting all figures opposite such words in Columns B and G of said Table I, as well as all provisions opposite such words in Columns C, D, E, and F of said Table I. All such canned vegetables and canned vegetable juices which have been set aside or were required to be set aside pursuant to the provisions of the said War Food Order No. 22-9, as amended, but not purchased by the Army of the United States at the effective time of this amendment are hereby released, as of the effective time of this amendment, from all restrictions of the said War Food Order No. 22-9, as amended.

3. By deleting the provisions of § 1425.11 (c) (1) (ii), and by renumbering § 1425.11 (c) (1) (iii) so as to read § 1425.11 (c) (1) (ii).

4. By deleting the provisions of § 1425.11 (d) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following:

(d) *Reports.* The reports on asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, carrots, sweet corn, peas, sweetpotatoes, pumpkin or squash, sauerkraut, spinach, tomatoes, tomato catsup, tomato juice, tomato puree, and tomato paste, required by § 1425.1 (c) of War Food Order No. 22, as amended, shall be submitted on form OMS-140 (formerly FDA-685). The reports shall be submitted to the Assistant Administrator within 15 calendar days after the completion of the pack.

The provisions of this amendment shall become effective at 12:01 a.m., EST, October 8, 1945. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under the said War Food Order No. 22-9, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of the said War Food Order No. 22-9, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

Attention is called to the provisions appearing in the amendments to the set-aside orders which state that all canned fruits, vegetables, and juices which have been set-aside or were re-

quired to be set-aside pursuant to the provisions of War Food Orders 22.8 and 22.9, as amended, but not purchased by the Army of the United States at the effective time of the amendment are released, as of the effective time of the amendments, from all restrictions of War Food Orders 22.8 and 22.9.

Pimientos for Processing

A total of 14,430 tons of pimientos for processing in 1945 is now indicated for California and Georgia, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. This compares with the 1944 production of 8,580 tons and the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 17,780 tons.

The yields in prospect on October 1 in Georgia were better than indicated earlier, and unless an early frost occurs, growers expect to obtain one of the largest per acre yields for recent years. In California, yield prospects are above average. The following table compares, by States, the 1945 indicated production with that of 1944:

State	1945	
	1944 Tons	indicated Tons
California.....	1,260	1,680
Georgia.....	7,320	12,750
Total.....	8,580	14,430

BEETS FOR PROCESSING

This Year's Production Expected to Fall 13 Percent below 1944

The 1945 tonnage of beets for canning is now indicated to be about 2 percent less than was in prospect on September 1, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics states. According to reports received from canners containing information on the October 1 condition of the crop and probable yield per acre, a total production of 149,800 tons is in prospect for this season. This compares with 171,600 tons for 1944 and an average of 78,800 tons for the preceding 10-year (1934-43) period.

On October 1, a yield of 7.49 tons per acre was indicated for 1945. In 1944 a yield of 9.24 tons was obtained and the 10-year (1934-43) average yield is 6.30 tons per acre. Comparisons of last year's production with the 1945 indicated production are contained by States in the following table:

State	1945	
	1944 Tons	indicated Tons
New York.....	60,800	52,800
New Jersey.....	3,400	2,700
Indiana.....	800	800
Michigan.....	12,900	11,000
Wisconsin.....	54,300	53,000
Oregon.....	23,900	11,200
Other States.....	15,500	10,800
Total.....	171,600	149,800

CORN FOR PROCESSING[®]

1945 Production May Exceed Last Year by More Than 27 Percent

On the basis of reports received from canners and freezers of sweet corn, containing information on the probable yield per acre, a production of 1,281,700 tons is estimated for 1945, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. This exceeds the 1944 production of 1,000,300 tons by 27 percent and the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 880,800 tons by about 46 percent. This 1945 indicated tonnage is only 800 tons less than the record high 1942 production.

The yield per acre now indicated is 2.44 tons per acre. The 1944 yield was 2.05 tons and for the preceding 10-year (1934-43) period, it averaged 2.28 tons. While the 1945 season was delayed by unfavorable weather at planting time in many of the important sweet corn producing States, the absence of fall frosts enabled growers to continue harvesting their crops until late in September. Above-average yields in a large part of the sweet corn producing area was the outcome. The following table compares the 1944 production with the indicated 1945 production, by States:

State	1945	
	1944 Tons	indicated Tons
Maine.....	41,600	37,200
New Hampshire.....	1,100	1,300
Vermont.....	2,500	2,600
New York.....	45,200	68,900
Pennsylvania.....	20,300	20,700
Ohio.....	33,600	43,700
Indiana.....	49,200	81,500
Illinois.....	117,400	206,500
Michigan.....	5,400	11,000
Wisconsin.....	205,200	207,900
Minnesota.....	193,700	209,900
Iowa.....	100,600	125,800
Nebraska.....	4,800	6,300
Delaware.....	7,500	11,800
Maryland.....	79,000	117,500
Tennessee.....	3,500	4,700
Washington.....	40,800	49,700
Oregon.....	15,400	23,200
Other States.....	42,500	42,500
Total.....	1,000,300	1,281,700

PROCESSING TOMATOES

Indicated Production October 1 about 9 Percent below 1944 Record

Little change took place after September 1 in the 1945 production prospects for processing tomatoes, according to the Department of Agriculture. On October 1, a production of 2,857,200 tons was indicated for canning and the manufacture of tomato products. This is about 9 percent below the 1944 record of 3,169,000 tons, but is nearly a third larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 2,168,800 tons.

The 1945 yield indicated on October 1 is 4.75 tons per acre. This compares with 5.45 tons obtained in 1944, and the 10-year average of 4.83 tons per acre. Yield prospects declined after September 1 in Colorado, Utah, the Ozarks, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Maryland but the declines in these States were more than offset by improvements in other scattered States. The following table presents the 1944 production, compared with indicated production for 1945, by States:

State	1944 Tons	Indicated Tons
New York.....	144,000	172,200
New Jersey.....	220,500	143,500
Pennsylvania.....	176,000	155,800
Ohio.....	165,000	170,400
Indiana.....	551,200	527,600
Illinois.....	55,000	59,300
Michigan.....	38,400	44,100
Iowa.....	14,300	16,800
Missouri.....	47,600	43,200
Delaware.....	64,100	44,100
Maryland.....	330,000	167,200
Virginia.....	134,900	107,300
Kentucky.....	9,600	13,100
Tennessee.....	13,400	10,700
Arkansas.....	52,200	42,200
Colorado.....	29,200	32,400
Utah.....	69,700	59,300
California.....	951,700	927,100
Other States.....	102,200	120,900
Total.....	3,169,000	2,857,200

Commercial Truck Crops in Prospect to Surpass Record

Abundant supplies of commercial truck crops for the fresh market are in prospect for this fall, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. With the single exception of celery, indicated fall-season production of each crop is well above that of 1944, and, with the exception of green peas, is considerably above average. Aggregate production of fall crops is now indicated to be 31 percent greater than in 1944 and 48 percent above average.

Fall acreage was increased about 13 percent this year over last, and is about 26 percent above the fall average for the years 1934-43. All crops shared in the acreage increase except lima beans and early fall green peas which show 11 and 8 percent reductions, respectively. Growing conditions, for the most part, have been favorable thus far, and present prospects are for an aggregate yield per acre higher than either last year or average.

Indicated tonnages of 1945 fall crops, expressed as percentages of 1944 and the 10-year averages, respectively, are as follows: Lima beans, 117 and 117; snap beans, 123 and 107; cabbage (early fall only) 165 and 160; carrots, 117 and 185; cauliflower, 202 and 147; celery, 95 and 108; cucumbers, 181 and

155; eggplant, 100 and 144; lettuce, 106 and 135; green peas (early fall only), 119 and 60; green peppers, 171 and 148; spinach (early fall only), 178 and 114; tomatoes (early fall only), 111 and 150; and aggregate 13 crops, 131 and 148.

CABBAGE FOR KRAUT

1945 Kraut Tonnage Expected to Nearly Double Production of 1944

Kraut cabbage tonnage is expected to total 210,700 tons this season, based on reports received from packers containing information on the condition of the crop on October 1 and probable yield per acre, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In 1944 a total of 117,100 tons were harvested for kraut manufacture. The 10-year (1934-43) average production is 162,100 tons.

The October 1 indicated yield is 10.92 tons per acre. This compares with 7.05 tons harvested in 1944 and an average of 8.35 tons for the preceding 10-year (1934-43) period. Colorado and Ohio are the only important States with yield prospects below average. Last year's production as compared with the 1945 production is given by States in the table below:

State	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
New York.....	39,000	99,800
Ohio.....	13,000	15,000
Indiana.....	3,200	3,500
Illinois.....	1,200	1,700
Michigan.....	5,100	7,000
Wisconsin.....	42,300	52,000
Minnesota.....	1,600	2,700
Colorado.....	1,900	1,900
Washington.....	2,000	4,500
Other States.....	7,800	21,400
Total.....	117,100	210,700

Stocks in Wholesalers' Hands Reported for 4-year Period

A summary of stocks on August 1 in wholesale distributors' hands (including chain store warehouses) for the years, 1942 to 1945, as compiled by the Department of Commerce, are shown below:

Commodities	1942 cases	1943 cases	1944 cases	1945 cases
Fruits.....	14,314	4,650	2,180	2,134
Fruit and vegetable juices.....	11,730	11,825	10,538	11,835
Seasonal vegetables.....	27,810	18,485	16,914	12,705
Non-seasonal vegetables and tomato products.....	15,500	6,042	9,399	5,178
Baby foods.....	446	627	756	1,209
Total.....	69,800	42,520	39,787	33,247

DETAILS ON AMORTIZATION OF NECESSITY CERTIFICATES UNDER PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION OF SEPTEMBER 29

The emergency period for amortization of facilities necessary for the war effort ended on September 29, 1945, by Presidential proclamation, announced in last week's INFORMATION LETTER on page 8800.

Section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that emergency facilities certified to be necessary for the war effort may be amortized in five years. The statute also provides that this five-year amortization period may be shortened by the occurrence of either of two events before the end of the five-year period. These are:

Issuance of a "nonnecessity certificate" stating that an emergency facility had ceased to be necessary to the national defense; or Presidential proclamation of the end of the emergency period. If different dates are stated in the nonnecessity certificate and the Presidential proclamation, the earliest date may be used to terminate the period. The taxpayer does not, however, have to use the shorter period unless he specifically elects to do so.

If a canner wishes to obtain an amortization period ending before September 29—the date of the Presidential proclamation—it will be necessary for him to file a nonnecessity certificate with the War Production Board (to be transferred on November 3 to the new Civilian Production Administration). Such an application would have to show sufficient facts to support a finding that the facility had ceased to be essential to the war effort *before* September 29, 1945.

If a canner decides to terminate his amortization period at a time within the statutory five-year period, either on the basis of a nonnecessity certificate or the date of the Presidential proclamation, he must file an election of this determination with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This election must be filed within 90 days after the date of the issuance of the nonnecessity certificate or the Presidential proclamation, whichever is the basis of the election to use the shorter amortization period. A copy of this election should be attached to the income tax return for the taxable year in which the facility ceased to be necessary to the war effort.

After an election has been made, the canner's taxes for all taxable years in which the amortization is to be taken will be recomputed on the basis of the shorter amortization period. Upon this recomputation, the canner may file a refund claim or he may make an ap-

plication for tentative adjustment of the refund under the Tax Adjustment Act of 1945. This Act is designed to speed up the disposition of refund cases involving the shortened amortization period by making speedy cash settlements to give working capital to business organizations for reconversion needs. Such an application is subject, however, to final determination of the exact amount of the refund and does not constitute a claim for a refund.

Canners are cautioned that the foregoing discussion is only a summary of the steps which may be taken to obtain a shortened amortization period. Any canner who contemplates action with respect to a shortened period should carefully examine all technical requirements necessary under the various tax statutes.

PROCESSING LIMA BEANS

Record High Tonnage in Prospect This Year Exceeds 1944 Output

Despite a slight reduction since September 1 in the estimated production of green lima beans for processing, a record high tonnage is in prospect for canning and freezing this year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. On October 1 a production of 38,980 tons was indicated. This compares with 30,200 tons estimated for 1944 and an average of 26,440 tons for the preceding 10-year (1934-43) period.

The yield indicated on October 1 for this year is 1,096 pounds per acre. In 1944 the yield was 1,037 pounds per acre, and for the preceding 10-year (1934-43) period, the yield averaged 1,154 pounds. Yield prospects in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Virginia and Utah are slightly below the September 1 indicated yield. Comparisons by States of the 1944 production and the 1945 indicated productions are shown below:

State	1944 Tons	1945 indicated Tons
New York.....	220	720
New Jersey.....	8,910	8,000
Pennsylvania.....	750	1,580
Ohio.....	770	810
Michigan.....	1,160	1,750
Wisconsin.....	970	2,400
Delaware.....	3,220	7,680
Maryland.....	1,050	1,950
Virginia.....	940	1,020
Utah.....	540	200
Washington.....	300	560
California.....	3,730	2,880
Other States.....	7,700	9,430
Total.....	30,200	38,980

Forthcoming Meetings

October 15-16—Boston Conference on Distribution, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.

October 16-17—Board of Directors, National Pickle Packers Association, with Eastern Seaboard pickle manufacturers, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

October 17—Special meeting of the pickle and kraut manufacturers of the New York Metropolitan District and the Eastern Seaboard, Hotel New Yorker, N. Y. C.

October 18-19—Michigan Canners Association, plant sanitation meeting, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

October 18-20—Florida Canners Association, Fourteenth Annual Meeting, Sheraton - Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach.

October 30-31—American Meat Institute, 40th Annual Meeting, Hotel Stevens, Chicago.

November 5-6—Michigan Canners Association, Annual Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids.

November 7-9—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York.

November 12-13—Wisconsin Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee.

November 15-16—N. C. A. Canned Fish and Sea Food Committee, meeting, Association Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

November 15-16—Indiana Canners Association, Annual Convention, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

November 16—Ozark Canners Association, Inc., Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 17—Administrative Council and Planning Committee of the National Canners Association, Washington, D. C.

November 18-19—Board of Directors, National Canners Association, Washington, D. C.

November 29-30—Pennsylvania Canners Association, Annual Convention, Yorktowne Hotel, York.

December 11-12—Ohio Canners Association, Annual Meeting. City and hotel to be determined.

December 13-14—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., 60th Annual Meeting, Hotel Statler, Buffalo.

Poultry Branch Head Named

Appointment of Hobart Creighton of Warsaw, Ind., as director of the Production and Marketing Administration's Poultry Branch was announced this week by PMA Administrator J. B. Huston. Mr. Creighton was engaged in commercial poultry and egg production.

PRESTON MCKINNEY DIES

**Long Career of Brilliant Achievement
Ended for Beloved Canning
Industry Leader**

Preston McKinney, 64, who devoted 25 years of leadership to the affairs of the Canners League of California, died at his San Francisco home, October 12. Mr. McKinney had been in poor health in recent years, and early this year had retired as executive vice-president of the League which he had served so long.

Mr. McKinney's contribution was made not only to the State-wide affairs of California canners, but was an important factor in national activities of the industry. During the days of NRA he served as a member of its Industrial Advisory Board and was active in AAA matters. His participation in National Canners Association affairs was outstanding also, including service during the period 1922 to 1941, on the Resolutions, Traffic, Pro-Rata, Statistics, and National Defense Committees.

Early in his career, Mr. McKinney was co-publisher and editor of the Los Angeles *Commercial Bulletin* and in the First World War he served the Government as a war sugar expert.

It was while in this capacity that his outstanding capabilities attracted the attention of the Canners League, then contemplating a program of expansion. Mr. McKinney was installed shortly afterwards (1919) as fulltime secretary of the League.

That marked the beginning of a long period of brilliant service to the canning industry of his State and Nation. Among his major achievements were: Establishment of the League's statistical service; development of quality standards for California canned fruits and new canning fruit varieties; creation of the practice of holding annual fruit and vegetable cutting bees as a means of improving and standardizing quality; setting up of arbitration machinery on the Coast similar to that conducted by N. C. A. with national broker and wholesaler organizations in New York and Chicago; work on the elimination and reduction of foreign tariff barriers; participation in State prorate and marketing programs and advertising campaigns on California canned products; efforts to obtain greater cooperation between canner and grower groups. In 1933 the governor made him a member of the California Agricultural Prorate Commission.

The above are only a portion of the accomplishments of a man who will be mourned and missed by a host of food trade friends, whose industry has been bettered and benefited by his labors.

VICTORY LOAN DRIVE

The Victory Loan begins October 29 and ends on December 8. The overall quota, corporate and individual, is 11 billion dollars; the quota for individuals is 4 billion dollars—2 billion for E-bonds alone.

The Association has been requested to publicize the drive in its bulletins and Stephen A. Douglas, president of The Food Organization Victory Loan Committee, has asked all food association members to assist food retailers in their program of installing window displays, bond booths, and in other ways to help promote the drive at retail food outlets.

Objectives of the Victory Loan are to pay the outstanding bills for munitions; to meet the cost of policing Germany and Japan; pay for the care of wounded and disabled in hospitals and enroute from overseas; to pay off and provide benefits for the 8 million veterans to be discharged by next July; and to keep the lid on price inflation.

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FEDERAL CANNING CENTERS

Government-financed Canning Centers Produce 6,718,090 Quarts of Canned Foods

Government-financed cannery centers in 41 States processed 6,718,000 quarts of foods in the period from June 8 through July 31, it is reported by the Research and Statistics Section, U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency.

The program, designed to meet "the increased need of processing of food for family use," is in its fifth year. The current program will extend to December 31, 1945.

The Department of Agriculture has transferred funds to the Office of Education for use in the continuation of courses in home canning. The courses are conducted in designated centers to which the public can bring raw supplies of fruit, vegetables or meat to be processed under the direction of technologists and teachers. Containers and retorts are purchased from manufacturers. A total of 126,601 enrollees in food production courses was reported during the June 8 to July 31 period. The three States with the highest concentration of enrollees were: Georgia, with 26,331 enrollees, or 20.8 percent of the total; Texas, with 24,004 enrollees, or 19 percent; and South Carolina, with 12,417, or 9.8 percent. Of the total new enrollment reported from June 8 through July 31, 1945, 101,488, or 80.2 percent were women. There were 11,958 Negro trainees, or 9.4 percent of the total. The enrolments from urban communities (localities of 2,500 population or over) comprised 15.6 percent of all enrolments, with a total of 19,602, and in-school youth, 2.1 percent, or 2,607.

From June 8 through July 31, the 126,601 persons reported having attended food processing courses canned 6,718,000 quarts of food, an average of 53.1 quarts per enrollment. Of the total number of quarts processed, 3,999,564, or 59.5 percent were vegetables; 2,504,087, or 37.3 percent were fruits; and 214,439, or 3.2 percent were meats. The food was packed in both glass and tin containers of various sizes.

There was also a total of 291,504 pounds (fresh weight) of food dehydrated. This consisted of 195,780 pounds of fresh fruit (67.2 percent of the total); 70,068 pounds of fresh vegetables (27.1 percent of the total); and 16,658 pounds of meat (5.7 percent of the total).

Additional amounts of food were processed by freezing, curing, and pickling.